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NUMBER 5

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ruch. No at 510 pm. Max4 Visual, leave Rio at R35 and 950 n.m. 345 and 5 pm. fast goes to forte Rios ariving at 8 o3 pm.; second and hind to Starm arriving at 900 n.m. and 355 pm.; second third to Belem arriving at 97 pm. Downwood, trains leave State Riosat 4 50 nm. arriving at 1 pm. gry and No no 43 nm. and 15 pm. and leave Barna at 4 and 550 n.m. arriving 10 pm. on a m. and 115 pm. and leave Belem at 510 n.m. arriving 18 Rio at 750.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 15th, 1887.

THE military question has at last brought about the resignation of the minister of war, Deputy Alfredo Chaves, which took place on the 12th inst. It appears that both the Emperor and the ministry refused to support measures for decisive action, though one week ago they all favored the dismissal of General Deodoro. The Gazeta de Noticias adds a rumor that the premier insisted that if Minister Chaves did not resign, he would offer the resignation of the whole cabinet. This is probably a natural result of the temporizing policy pursued by the ministry in face of serious insubordination among a certain class of military officers, who even went so far as to hold a meeting in this capital and pass denunciatory resolutions against the minister. Whether the ministry remains in power, or notand there are rumors that the whole cabinet will yet resign—this abandonment of their colleague in face of such insubordination well not reflect much credit either on their judgment or courage. And it must be confessed that the Emperor has made a serious mistake in not supporting vigorous measures. We are inclined to think that the worst results of this controversy are yet to be experienced.

THE authorities having taken no notice of the attempt to close up the Piracicaba Methodist school under laws of 1851 and 1869, it is to be reasonably presumed that they are heartily in accord with the local inspector's action. We are not inclined to let this matter rest where it is, for it concerns rights which are sacred and affects interests which can not be left unprotected. The usual policy pursued in such matters, where the government finds itself unable to enforce an unjust law, is to let them quietly drop until the opposition aroused has died away. In this matter no such policy can be accepted in settlement of the controversy. In the first place, the Methodist mission has invested a considerable sum of money in this school and has brought out teachers to take charge of it-all of which has been done under express constitutional and official guarantees. Moreover, steps have already been taken for the founding of a young ladies' seminary in this city, for which a large investment will be required. Manifestly, these enterprises can not be prejudiced by such laws as that of 1851, nor can they be left without the effective protection of the law. And in the second grants must be made contingent upon real, all lotteries be confined to single drawings but he must see that justice is equitably and power near the ports where, the grain must

not apparent, toleration, which must necessarily include the education of their children in Protestant schools if they so desire. A toleration which imposes the teaching of the Roman Catholic religion in Protestant schools is no toleration at all. As the government does not seem inclined to do justice in this matter, it becomes a duty to make it known in every Protestant country where immigrants are sought, that religious toleration in Brazil is a sham and a delusion.

THERE have been rumors afloat recently

to the effect that the government is considering the propriety of taking over the telephone service of this city and placing it under the administration of the telegraph department. It is perhaps as true in this case as in many others, that the wish is father of the thought. So defective has become this service under its present administration, and so frequent and ineffectual are the complaints, that most people would doubtless hail the change with pleasure. The Jornal do Commercio has recently been pursuing the unusual policy of sharply criticising the bad telephone service of the present company, but thus far without effect. The União Telephonica company has a legalized monopoly, and it has a board of directors whose sole ambition seems to be that of squeezing all the profit possible out of subscribers. In addition to this the company never pays an account as long as it can avoid it, the wages of its employés are generally in arrears, and every expense for the improvement of the service is avoided just as long as possible. A few weeks ago means were found to get rid of the electrician who came out when the company was first organized, and this to make room for a protegé of one of the directors whose knowledge of electricity and telephony is yet to be ascertained. Rio is probably one of the conspicuous long-suffering communities of the world, for it submits to a great many impositions without a murmur, and we shall not be surprised to see this farce of a telephone exchange continued until some higher power steps in to wipe it out. As a rule we are not at all in favor of the administration of such a service by the state; but as there appears to be no room lett for private competition we should not be wholly sorry to see Barão de Capanema take the business in hand -always providing that the rights of the preceding company are duly recognized, in preference to the claims of the usurping company now in possession of the property. Perhaps disappropriation is the only way out of the tangle into which telephone affairs have fallen, and the chances are that it is the only way to improve the service.

UNDER date of the 7th instant, the minister of finance has addressed a batch of circulars to the provincial presidents in regard to lotteries-calling attention to the defects of the "series" system, counseling the adoption of some uniform system similar to a new general plan prepared by himself, urging the prompt payment of all taxes before the drawing, and calling for statistics in regard to the number, capital, etc., of all provincial lotteries drawn last As to the "series" system the minyear. ister complains that the practice of offering large premiums, to be drawn in parts, results in depriving the treasury of its proper stamp tax, the rate being levied on the whole premium instead of the part for each drawing. He urges also that this system diminishes the benefits, because it increases the expenses of drawing, without any corresponding advantages to the beneficiaries, or to the ticket-holders. For the future, beginning with March 1st, he advises that

and with smaller amounts of capital. We have looked carefully through these official documents to find some fresh condemnation of the evil, in accordance with the minister's last relatorio, but in vain. Their only purpose is to reduce lotteries to a better paying system, so that the treasury may not lose its due share of the spoils There is not a word to indicate that the government is entertaining the slightest intention of abolishing this most pernicious of cvils. On the contrary, it would appear that the financial chief of the empire has no other idea beyond that of forcing a larger revenue from it. Although these lotteries are steadily impoverishing and demoralizing the people, and although they are serious obstacles to the better progress of the country, nothing whatever is done to diminish or abolish them. The drawings now run from six to ten a week, and every day a teverish crowd gathers about the bulletin office and broker's shops to see what fickle fortune has done for them. The wages of men and boys are continually squandered on these infamous ventures, and destitution, often crime, is the only result. The beneficiaries, the state, and some hundreds of lazy officials live fat upon the proceeds, but the people come out poorer than ever. When will the Brazilian government learn that robbing the people is not enriching the state?

THE Jornal do Commercio has recently

been discussing the question of immigra-

tion all over again, beginning with the crisis

threatened by the abolition of slavery and ending with the assumed necessity of procuring immigrants to fill the places vacated by the slaves. It is a small circle and it has been travelled a great many times, both in parliament and in the press. The whole argument, however, is based on assumptions, and the plans and theories held forth on the question of immigration are based on false premises. The whole discussion is as idle as it is antiquated, and it is cause for wonder how intelligent men can continue to discuss it seriously. In the first place, there are no grounds for believing that a labor crisis is unavoidable. In the United States, where abolition was immediate and unconditional, and where it was attended by all the demoralizing influences of civil war, the freedmen have in great part remained on or near the old plantations and have developed, after a very brief interval, into a most valuable and trustworthy class of free laborers. And their old masters are constant and willing witnesses to this fact. Now, why can not the same result be secured here in Brazil? All that is required is intelligent, liberal and humane treatment. We admit that under existing conditions the Brazilian freedmen will leave the plantations just as quickly as they can; but whose fault is this? They are being most cruelly treated, over-worked, half fed, and given no encouragement whatever as to the future. And to them the condition of freedom, as exemplified by what they see about them, is not in all respects much preferable to slavery. They can have but a poor ideal of freedom, and it is not surprising, therefore, that they desire to seek new places in search of a better and happier life than that which they have known. With kind, considerate treatment, and with liberal provisions for their settlement on small holdings of their own, we believe that a large percentage can be retained on or near the plantations, and form the very best laboring element that can be procured. But to secure this result, the planter must y.eld something of the privileges of the feudal baron which he is so jealously retaining. He must not only be willing to sell a portion of his estate to these poor people,

promptly administered for their benefit, and he must see that they are provided with schools and with every privilege which a rural community may reasonably expect. At present the wealth, power and land are in his hands, and there is no chance either for the freedman or the immigrant laborer, except through his surrender of an almost exclusive possession of these privileges. If the planters do not provide for the future employment of these freedmen, then they must remember that they are adding just se many to the ranks of existing non-producers and vagabonds, who can not be otherwise than a heavy burden upon the resources of the country. If the few thousands of immigrants now sought are to be the only laborers in this great country of twelve millions population, it will be nothing less than a miracle if they save Brazil from industrial decadence and bankruptcy. Then, admitting that immigrants are required, on what grounds can it be claimed-as parliament and the press are always claimingthat the greater expense of steamship passages to Brazil is what decides their going to the United States instead of coming to this country? Great numbers of emigrants are going to the Argentine Republic—and yet that country is much farther than Brazil. So, too, multitudes of them are going to Australia and New Zealand-or more than twice the distance to Brazil. Then, if it be taken into consideration that the bulk of the emigration to the United States goes inland by railway from one thousand to fifteen hundred miles, paying their own travelling expenses, it will be seen that the odds against Brazil are more imaginary than real. The true reason why emigrants do not come to Brazil, except under illusory promises, is because Brazil offers them no real inducements, and because the country is not liberal in its laws and customs, and not progressive in its institutions and industries. If the government will address itself to the correction of these illiberal laws and usages and offer inducements equal to those offered in the United States, there will soon be no need of offering such petty bribes as free passages to induce them to come to Brazil.

THE question of investing capital in manufacturing industries in this country is one which ought to receive a candid and careful study before further obligations are incurred. It is a matter which deeply concerns the Brazilian people, for much of their future growth and prosperity depends upon it; and it deeply concerns the investor because upon its successful issue depend the safety and profitableness of his investment. And in studying the problem every personal question should be laid aside. As a general proposition, we hold that only those industries should be encouraged which are naturally adapted to the soil, climate and genius of a people, and which can be carried on without bounties, procourse do not include those industries, such as the manufacture of guns, gunpowder, or other articles necessary for extraordinary emergencies, on which the safety of the state and people may depend. Were a country to encourage the erection of iron furnaces when it had neither iron ore, nor coal, no one would deny for a moment that the undertaking would be decidedly foolish. Likewise, were a country to encourage cotton or woollen manufactures without a domestic supply of the raw material and without coal or adequate water power, that too would be considered foolish. But when we have a case where it is proposed to establish a flour mill, when the courtry produces neither wheat to grind, nor coal to provide the power, nor affords water

be landed, we are asked to believe that it is a praiseworthy undertaking and promises to yield handsome results! Were Brazil a wheat producer, then the excellent water power of interior Iocalities might be used, and flour-making would yield good results, regardless of the absence of coal. But without wheat, coal and convenient waterpower, and without practical experience, what result can be expected? Except within very narrow limits, BraziI is a country which affords very few facilities for manufacturing. Rough cotton fabrics may be manufactured to advantage, but even these can not exist without the protection of heavy import duties. Take away these duties, and the factories would be crushed out in an instant by foreign competition-and that simply because elsewhere raw cotton is produced more cheaply and the costs of manufacturing are less. As for the finer grades of cotton fabrics, they can not be produced here except under conditions very burdensome to the people in the shape of excessive protective duties, and that is a step which no advantage gained from domestic industries can justify. Instead of being a cotton manufacturer, nature designed Brazil to be a cotton producer-and there is just where all public encouragement should be directed. Before seeking to encourage manufactures, the state should seek to effect cheaper production and lower costs of transportation, so that the raw material in Brazil might compete favorably with that of other countries. To encourage manufacturing under existing conditions is beginning at the wrong end of the series. Another good illustration of the error of seeking to establish an industry where the conditions are not favorable may be seen in Brazil's one iron-making establishment. This enterprise was undertaken three-quarters of a century ago, in connection with a mine discovered nearly two centuries ago, and although experienced men have been procured elsewhere and costly machinery of every description purchased, it is even now not self-supporting. No one knows how much moncy has been wasted upon it, but no one will doubt that it would have purchased all the manufactured iron the country needed many times over. The trouble is that the country lacks coal and the genius for carrying on such an undertaking. Brazil has been richly en dowed in certain ways, and it would be very wise if those endowments were generally recognized and utilized.⁵ Thus tar no country has shown itself able to compete with Brazil in the production of coffee, and in this one industry alone there is a mine of wealth. The country is also highly adapted for the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, sngar, rice, fruits of various kinds, and many other products of the soil, Another inexhaustible mine of wealth lies in rubber gathering. Then, in so large a country there can be cultivated a great diversity of small products, all of which might, under favorable conditions, produce good results. Were intelligent attention given to these instead of running after such will-o'-the-wisps as exotic manufactures, wheat growing, etc., etc., the country would certainly be the richer and more prosperous for it.

Nor far from the town of Jundiahy, São Paulo, are two plantation colonies, which from all outward appearances are prosperous and successful examples of the system. The buildings are new, and from the outside appear tidy and comfortable. To a casual observer these two colonies present indications of thoughtful and generetors, and of a peaceful and happy life for has since made a good living elsewhere, their members. But is this really the case? Of course, we know that all colonies are their members. But is this really the case? Of course, we know that all colonies are therefore the English, and our position in the controversy does not permit our taking likeries with his manner. We have accidentally had an inside view of not to be charged with these abuses; nor

colony life as it is to be found to-day in these two colonies, and as it is to be found generally throughout the province of São Paulo, our informant having himself heen a colonist and having seen and talked with the members of colonies in various parts of the province. These two colonies near Jundiahy comprise 35 families in the one and 40 families in the other-all Italians. The two together have from 225 to 250 children, but no provision whatever has been made for their education. They are growing up in the densest ignorance, and are looked upon merely as so much future labor material. The small houses which look so well from the outside, are mere shells and not one of them is provided with partitions by the proprietor. The colonists were informed, on taking possession, that if they wished partitions they must make them at their own expense The huddling together of a large family in one room is not usually looked upon as a favorable and improving condition of life, and can hardly be considered as conducive to good traits of character. The worst feature of all, however, is the shameful advantage which the planter takes to grind an excessive profit out of the earnings of his helpless dependents. Every family is required to take and cultivate the largest number of coffee trees possible, their days of labor often running from twelve to fourteen hours. This, of course, gives very little time for the cultivation of those garden plots, about which so much is said. Each family is also required to make all its purchases at the planter's venda, where the prices are two to three times greater than in As nearly everything consumed must be bought, the planter's venda proves to be a very luerative part of his establishment. The result of this shamefully one-sided arrangement is that when the monthly or quarterly settlement is made, the unfortunate colonist usually has nothing whatever coming to him. Not infrequently he finds the halance against him. Do what he will, economise as he may, even to the verge of half starving himself and family, there is never any cash coming to him. But what can he do? Often he begins in debt for advances made to him, He is pitifully poor, and has a large family dependent upon his labor. He can not move, for he has no means for such a step. And he is living in a country which becomes hostile the very moment he complains and seeks to better his condition And he can not make known his half understood complaints, for as a rule he is kept closely under the overseer's eye and is prevented from receiving outsiders in his house. In many respects his condition is very similar to that of the slave. As before stated, our informant himself was once a member of one of these plantation colonics, situated in another part of the province. He happened, however, to have a little money of his own, and was therefore able to escape from the toils of this white slavery before he became as helpless as the great majority of his class. He says that a rule of the colony to which he was attached was that all purchases must be made at the plantation venda. When be offered cash it was refused. At the end of the first quarter he found himself charged with three times the actual number of things purchased-for he had kept a careful account-and the prices charged him were two to three times more than what they should have been. The result was-there was nothing due him. Another rule was that no colonist could receive a visitor without express permission from the administrator. He left the colony at once, and

are all slaveholders to be charged with cruelty. But a system which permits such gross impositions upon a helpless and deluded class of people should not be permitted to exist one single day longer. And as for having bettered their condition-who can have the hardihood to make such an assertion? Doubtless these Italian colonists lived in extreme poverty at home and their opportunities for education and advancement were very slight; but they were among friends and in the land they love! Here they are among avaricious strangers who look upon them as but little better than their old slaves, and their future is as void of opportunities for education and advancement as in the old country. Who shall say that they have bettered their condition?

FLOUR MANUFACTURE.*

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS :

Sir. - Knowing as a frequent reader o your paper your opinion on the question of native manufactories in this country, the tone of your article in your last number on the simultaneous organisation of two new enterprises for the establishment of flour mills in this city did not cause me any surprise.

I am not periodista and all my time is taken up in the management of my business and I seek to serve to the best of my abilities the interest of those who have placed the

labour in my hands. The business man must not necessarily be a man of science nor has he to be posted be a man of science nor has ne to be poster in questions of doctrines of economy, but there are however certain facts uni-versally acknowledge which are at the reach of all and which can be brought forward in

reply to your statements.

Producing countries do not always manufacture their own material with the exfacture their own material with the exception of those which cannot bear a long voyage. It is for this reason that Australia sends to England her wool, New-Zealand her wheat and the Argentine Republic sends It is for this reason that Australia

To attack the enterprises "Moinho Flu-minense" and "The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills Company Limited" because they have to import the prime material shows a certain

to import the prime material shows a certain (proposital) amount of ignorance and ideas hardly in accordance with modern age.

It is hard to have to reply to such attacks. You threaten the Brazilian producer with we do not have what required to the contraction. do not know what reprisals on the day when Brazil will get free from the tribute he pays

Brazil will get free from the tribute he pays to foreign manufactures. We believe in a free press but are surprise to see that amongst distinguished people and in a country of a spirited race who receive kiudly all those who are willing to work honestly you should think it necessary to run down the interest of enterprises which will bestow benefits on the entire Brazil.

In other words, you would like to defend the manufactures of United States and Argentine Republic to the detriment of the Brazilian public. Your attack being really made on the national industry and is thus an act of ingratitude to the country in which we are all making a living. Your assertions ofter fair points of con-

troversy looking at the matter from a po-litical economist point of view and though not agreeing with you and quite acknowledge the possibility of your argument as to whether native industry in the abstract is

observe on this count however with rcgret that you have admitted to your column gret that you have admitted to your columns an anonymous communication evidently written by one prompted by personal motives, containing several quite incorrect charges against the statements and figures in my prospectus. I am sorry that you should have allowed an anonymous scribbler, a practice you have so often denbler, a practice you have so often den-ounced, who confessedly knows nothing of the matter, to try to damage through or the matter, to try to damage through your paper the prospects of a bona fide private undertaking. With these prelimi-naries I will ask the permission to reply in a few words to each of your corresponding points.

Brazil has, it is true, not yet raised wheat, but is this a reason why it should not do so

latter? Everything must have a beginning and if there are capitals ready to come for and it there are capitals ready to come for-ward and promote the industry it seems to me that the press should rather aim to encourage them than admit malicious and erroneous statements calculated to do them

As for your statement about a trial having As for your statement about a trial having been made and that the weeding had to be done by hand, it seems to me, if you will pardon the word, ridiculous. No dates nor names are given and probably the attempt was made upon a small scale and even had your friend wanted to clean the wheat by machinery, where could he get the needful? The necessary machinery can hardly be expected to arrive here in anticipation of the planting of wheat. the planting of wheat.

He says flour can be imported at a selling

price of 15,8000 per barrel; so it can, but, what sort of flour? Only the very inferior American or Trieste brands could come for this money to-day.

this money to-day.

There is a very great advantage to be had, over imported flour, over and above the duty, which every practical person would know. The very strict custom of allowance for slight damage to flour is a serious percentage on importations and there are other advantages which would take too long to go jute.

to go into.

Expediente d'Alfandega, is quite right as Expedience a Aganaega, is quite eigenta-figured in my prospectus; your correspon-dent only displays his ignorance by what he puts forward. Government places a valuation of 40 rs. per kilo on wheat and on

this the expediente is reckoned.

Low flour.— Annual importation of low flour to Rio alone, far exceeds 40,000 brls.

nour to Kio atone, far exceeds 40,000 brls. Finally your experienced correspondent makes a point of the mill having to work all the 24 hours; he apparently does not know the A. B. C. of milling, viz., that it is relatively cleaper to run a mill 24 than 12 lours par diam. hours per diem.

I hope, however, any damage may do in England the tone of your articles among the friends of Brazil and who may have taken an interest in the flour mill company which is being organized there, will be dispelled by the answer I now give you.

Asking your indulgence for any mistake or bad grammar,

I remain, yours truly, CHARLES GIANRLLI.

Rio de Janeiro, 12th February, 1887.

It is to be feared that Mr. Gianelli misapprehends our position in this matter. If he will refer to an article in another column on this subject of manufacturing in Brazil, he will see that our opinions are based, not upon any personal or captious reasons, but upon the broad grounds of expediency and national advantage. We are ready to offer every encouragement that a newspaper can to every industry, whether agricultural or manufacturing, which shows good prospects of being profitable and beneficial to the country; but when we criticise those which arc not adapted to the country and which can not be successful without legislative protection, it should hardly be claimed that we are ignorant, or that we are opposed to national industries. There seems to us to be but one alternative in this milling enterprise: either the expected profits will not be realized, even in a small part, or the millers will have to ask for additional favors from the government to protect them against foreign competition. The first interests us only as mistaken employment of capital, diverting it from industries which really need it; but the second interests us as members of the public at large, whose bread will be made dearer in order to protect an exotic industry. Now, to put the case in plain terms, if the projectors of these mills will guarantee the public against any future meddling with tariffs or taxes in their interests, so that bread may not be made dearer, we shall be delighted to see their milling projects tried. As for the wheat-growing experiment mentioned in our last issue, no "dates nor names" were necessary, for the statement was made on our own responsibility. If the good faith of the editor is not sufficient, Mr. Gianelli can apply to Mr. Bevan of São Paulo who

himself made the experiment near Campinas some three or four years ago, and who afterwards stated the results practically as they were published in these columns. At the same time it might be well to inquire after a similar trial in Theresopolis which was made about the same period, and which seems to have dropped out of sight. Furthermore, it might be well to inquire why the attempt at wheat-growing ceased in this neighborhood many years ago, and why wheat production in Rio Grande was nearly stopped ofter having been an article of export for several years.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

- —The fines imposed upon the Pará Gas Co. in December amounted to 752\$.
- -The January receipts of the provincial recebe doria of Sergipe amounted to 22,859\$753.
- The new city council of Maranhão is liberal, and has dismissed all conservative employés.
- —The last mail from Amazonas gives accounts of some five or six recent assassinations in that province,
- —The Maranhão provincial assembly tried to open on the 8th inst., but was not strong enough in numbers.
- —The French bark *Ulysses* landed 19 persons at Bahia who were rescued from the *Kapunda* and *Ada Melmore* collision.
- —The president of Park has posted a military force at Itaituba to stop all communication between Matto Grosso and that province.
- —According to a provincial exchange a petroleum spring has been found in the municipality of Case Branca which furnishes 25 bottles an hour.
- —A decree dated 29th January granted permission to Harkaman Thomas Kene to explore gold and platina mines near S. José d'El-Rey, Minas (ternes.
- —The Diario de Noticias of the 6th states that the Ouro Preto gold mining company has recently been doing very well. The mines are at Passagem, Minas Geraes.
- —All reports from Ceará state that the season is a favorable one in that province, enough rain having fallen to insure the interior districts against any serious drouth.
- —The January receipts at the Bahia custom house were: general 813,206\$932; provincial 108,873\$921; recebeloria: general 125,373\$309; provincial 117,426\$535.
- —The mistress of a plantation in the municipality of S. Simão, São Paulo, named D. Constantina de Freiria, was assassinated by a slave on the 7th ult, because she had whipped his wife.
- The people of Alagoas are complaining that they are wholly at the mercy of bands of cutthroats which infest that province. Some of these bands are notoriously protected by prominert men.
- —The Rio Clarense, of Rio Claro, São Paulo, says that Dr. Campos Salles liherated all his slaves—24 in number—on the 2nd inst., subject to four years service, in commemoration of his wife's birthday.
- —The Correio Paulistano has arranged for telegrams from the Havas Agency. Onr São Paulo friends may now expect to be kept strictly posted about a few of the things in which they take no interest whatever.
- —The liberation of sexagenarian slaves in the provinces seems to be proceeding very slowly. Instead of liberating them immediately, as the law provides, the planters are gaining all the time they can by deferring action.
- —The January receipts of the São Paulo postoffice amounted to 9,821\$350 for the city and 26, 614\$830 for the rest of the province. Last year's receipts for the same month were 9,422\$930 and 23,361\$810 respectively.
- —It appears from our exchanges that the traffic in slaves in the provinces is reviving. Under the protection of Barão de Cotegipe this great industry of the country is rapidly reassuming its old time importance.
- —The Amazonas provincial government has established a codão sanitario against Bolivia and Peru. As this step is said to have been taken in accord with instructions from the general government, it may not be out of place to ask when quarantine was declared against those republics.
- -The January revenue receipts at the Pernambuco custom house were as follows, compared with the same month of last year:

 Custom house
 824,869\$160
 723,754\$141

 Recebedoria
 35,337
 066
 33,493
 108

 Consulado
 242,867
 250
 208,537
 193

-The custom house receipts at Bahia in 1886 were 10,276,973\$ against 9,565,040\$ in 1885.

The receipts at the Porto Alegre custom house for the years 1886, 1885 and 1884 were 3,357, 173\$, 2,266,385\$ and 1,959,446\$ respectively.

—The Pernambuco chief of police has prescoted his report upon the Tacaratú, or Jatobá, conflict of a few months ago, in which it appears that 7 persons were killed during the fight. The chief makes ont a case against a considerable number of persons as principals and accomplices, and then adds most ingennously "all absent."

—The Diario de Santos gives the January cofee receipts at Santos as 153,950 bags, making 1,683,-05 bags since the beginning of the crop year, against 1,206,885 bags in the preceding year. The exports for the month were 233,321 bags (1,252 coastwise) making 1,526,233 bags since 1st July, against 1,029,198 bags the year before.

—The careless handling of a gun in the office of the 25 de Março, the abolition organ of Campus, on the 4th inst., led to the accidental shooting of one of the editors. Happily the wounds are not considered serious. We trust that our colleagues will learn how to use firearms with less danger to themselves.

—The Diario de Noticias of Bahia has been inlormed that the people of Alagoinhas have been eating jerked beef recently received from Montevideo. And the way they got it is as follows. A cargo arrived at Bahia soon after the port was closed, but mstead of going into quarantine at Ilha Grande the master of the vessel went to Europe and then returned to Bahia, when free entry was given kinc.

—It would seem that the village of Gravatahy, Rio Grande do Sul, has elected two brothers to the municipal council. The minister of empire now informs the president of that province that the two brothers can not serve together as aldermen. This sensitiveness in the matter of hrothers will strike most people as a little overdrawn, in view of the serious evils which are permitted to exist undisturbed in municipal affairs.

—The people of Rio Grande do Sal have organized a force of volunteers for enforcing quarantine along the Uruguayan frontier. The force is to be under orders of the provincial president, monated and equipped at private expense, and its members are to receive pay at the rate of 20,000 a month, with ration allowance. Not extravagant pay, certainly; hat perhaps volunteers for so humane a service will not make a question of that." The government has approved the project.

—A barbarous scene occurred at Lavins, province of Minas Geraes, on the 29th ult., in which a poor Italian was most cruelly whipped by a police official, assisted by a cotanga, for the suspected offense of nieddling with a slave girl. The poor fellow was tied and throttled during the whipping, and was then impuisoned, even against orders from a justice. And he was released only on promise of his immediately leaving the place. This is one of the inducements for emigration to Brazd which Martinho Prado Jr. is probably not explaining to the ignorant peasantry of Italy.

—On the 26th ult. Deputy Candido Rodrignes called the attention of the São Paulo provincial assembly to the outrages perpetrated upon Protestants in Ubatuba by the Catholice of that locality, in which the latter were aided and encouraged by the police. He asserts that meetings were broken up and that the Protestant cemetery was descerated. Appeals to the president of the province for protection had availed nothing, and now he wished to know whether measures would be taken by the legislature for the enforcement of the guarantees held out by the constitution of the empire. With his accussioned light-headedness the editor of the Correso Paulistans—the official organ—laughs at the matter as a fright occasioned by the bursting of a rocket in the Protestant church.

—On the 8th inst. the Correio, ol Campinas, São Paulo, announced that some 20 Danish immigrants were camped near the Mogyana bridge at Taquaral. They had been there 48 hours, sleeping in the open air and awaiting assistance to get away from the place. They had been located on a plantation near by belonging to a Sr. Damilao José Pastana, where they were so miserably led that they could not stand it any longer. After leaving the plantation they had to sell their clothing at Campinas to get food. On learning of their situation the president arranged gratuitous transportation lor them to São Paulo, where the Danish consul and himsell had secured work for thea on the Sorocabana railway. The Correto Punitsatua admits that similar occurrences happen almost daily, but insists that the fault is not with the planters, but with the immigrants who are so ignorant of Brazilian customs. Then why not tell them plainly what these customs are, instead of deliherately lying to them as the São Paulo immigration agents are now doing?

—The province of Minas Geraes has 1,527 public primary schools, 863 for boys, 604 for girls and 62 mixed.

—The São Paulo Diario Popular of the 9th inst. charges that a shameful speculation exists there in the contract for supplying the penitentiary and insane asylum with bread, spoiled flour often being bought to mix with other flour for the purpose of reducing the cost.

RAILROAD NOTES

- —The January receipts of the Carris Urbanos tramway company of Nictheroy amounted to 22,-434500.
- —The D. Pedro I railway representatives here have taken an appeal to the council of state against the decisions of the minister of agriculture.
- —The October receipts of S. Carlos do Pinhal line amounted to 78, 156\$240, and the expenditures to 24,556\$760, leaving a surplus of 53,599\$480.
- —The minister of agriculture has graciously permitted the São Paulo Railway Co. to buy a railway scale of 20 ton capacity, at an expense of 1,650\$.
- —The president of Minas Geraes has approved the proposed acquisition by the Leopoldina company of the concession for a railway from Ponte Nova to Natividade.
- ...The January traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 227,958\$600, of which 48,834\$610 from passengers and 146,311\$520 from goods. Expenses are not given.
- The surveys of the Pinhalense railway, Sao Paulo, are completed. The length is about 39 kilometres, guage I metre, and the cost α estimated at 600,000% in all.
- —The minister of agriculture has formally thanked the engineering commission charged with harmonizing the conflicting reports on the Madeira and Mamoré surveys.
- —A local paper says that the minister of finance was in conference on the 4th with the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro in reference to the sale of the Cantagallo railway.
- —The grantees of the Victoria and Rio Pardo railway concession have received a telegram from London announcing the organization of a syndicate for the construction of that road.
- —The São Paulo railways are all offering gratuitous passage to immigrants. Now let the plantees offer to feed, clothe and shelter then for a whole year gratuitously and the *luzzaroni* will feel that Providence has at last smiled upon them ! "Two good sound meals a day" should be the least that they are willing to guarantee.
- "The minister of agriculture has instructed the the president of Rio de Janeiro to order the roopening of traffic on the "Rezende a Arka" railway in 15 days, counting from the 7th inst., under the penalty of having the line seized and turaed over to other parties.
- —The Jahú branch of the S. Carlos do Pinhal railway, São Paulo, is to be formally inaugurated on the 19th. It is said that the huilding of this road has greatly increased the cultivation of coffee in the Jahú distriet, which possesses some of the best onffee lands in the province.
- —It is said that the Club de Engenharia has telegraphed to Paris for 450 square metres space in the approaching railway exhibition. We sincerely trust that one of Morris' restaurant cars and a 200 refs time table of the D. Pedro II line will be sent on. Perhaps, also, one of the old rattle traps of the Maud line would be interesting.
- —In response to the S. Panlo Railway Co's, protest against the disappropriation of their wharf at Santos, the minister of agriculture replies that there is no basis for the protest as the matter was definitely resolved by the government in its avias of April 10th, 1885. In other words, the petitioner has no case because the government has revolved to confiscate the property.

—The minister of agriculture has informed his colleague of the department of empire that the contract celebrated between the city council and the Botanical Garden company for laying tracks in various streets of Botafogo, should not he approved, hecause the government has not yet decided the question of extending that company's privilege. But the minister does not say when this important decision is to he given.

—A private letter from Batalaes, São Paulo, to the Correio de Campinas and dated the 8th inst, states that an accident had occurred on the Mogyana line near that place, in which a train had been thrown from the track by running over a calf. Four persons were injured, two seriously, and considerable damage to property resulted. It is a little singular that the only news we have of this accident comes through the medium of a brief letter.

LOCAL NOTES

- -Unhappily, the Havas agency in Paris has lost track of Prince Victor Emanuel.
- -The number of immigrants arriving at the Ilha das Flores station during the past year amounted to 12,501.
- -The government has dismissed Gen. Deodoro, the leader of the refractory military officers, from his position as quartermaster-general.
- —The minister of agriculture has authorized the payment of 50,000\$ to the United States & Brazil S.S. Co. as subsidy for the three months August 10 Cetaber.
- —After the customary delays the marine arsenal of this city has been authorized to make the necessary repairs on the Petropolis steamer Principe do Grão Pará.
- —The provincial health inspector of Rio Grande do Sul has notified the authorities here that the importers of artificial wines from Rio de Janeiro have resolved to use loreign guias in order to avoid an analysis.
- —The January immigrant arrivals at the Ilha das Flores numbered 1,670, of which 1,312 were Italians, 140 Spaniards, 127 Portuguese, 64 French and 20 Germans. During the same month 207 left for the River Plate.
- —During the past year 118 patents were issued by the government, making a total of 423 since the adoption of the present law, October 14, 1882. Up to that date the total number of patents issued in Brazil since 1830 was only 631.
- —The expense for the public gas illumination of this city in January amounted to 42,220\$156, including 4,189\$786 costs of exchange. The expense menth last year under the old company, and with 94 lights less, was 61,255\$370, including 20,985\$636 costs of exchange.
- —The minister of agriculture has extended the execution of the contract celebrated with J. N. de Vincenzi & Filhos for the introduction of Italian immigrants, for a period of four months, and gives permission to the steamers employed to go to Paranagná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande.
- —The postofice of Portugal has returned nine letters to this capital because the envelopes show that the stamps have been taken off. In the meantime the addressees must wait for their letters until the proper investigations have been made, which of course will inculpate ao one. Verily the fool-killer sleenth! ***
- —On the 7th inst. the minister of empire advised the port health inspector that no foreign vessels shall be permitted to approach the shore during the remainder of the hot season, but must anchor within the customary satilitary limits. Contrary of the São Paulo Gna the native vessels are not subject to infection from the shore.
- —The French packet Bourgogne acrived at Ilha Grande on the morning of the 9th inst. with 829 nassengers, the immigrants heing destined for Santos. The director of the lazaretto telegraphs that "the sanitary state on board is magnificent," which probably indicates that the captain had given him a "copo de agua" to improve his observation.
- —As the Petropolis local Principe do Grão Pará was leaving Mana on the moracing of the 8th inst, a shaft was broken and the boat was compelled to remain there. Some 60 of the passengers, after two lours? withing, secured passage on a tug boat for Rio, while the others waited for the midday train to return to Petropolis. The compuny appears to he hadiy provided for accidents.
- —In October last a person in this city received a registeral letter from Portugal in which 145000 had been enclosed. The money, however, had heen extracted, and the envelope reclosed. His complaint elicited the reply that the money had been stolen in Portugal, but an investigation there showed that the theft occurred in Rio. A second complaint leve brought out the astounding assertion that the postolice is not responsible for thefts from registered envelopes!

—When Senator Affonso Celso and Deputy Cesario Alvim finish telling all they know of each other, the public will be able to decide which is the bigger rogue. From what they are publishing in the Gaseta de Noticins it would appear that either one of them ever did a good act in his whole life, nor entertained a single honorable purpose. These public quarrels are sometimes too crushing, especially when neither party can afford to have his record looked into too closely.

—We are informed that the incident described in our last in regard to the treatment of an American boy on a São Paulo tram-car, had its counterpart in this city some two or three months ago. A small boy came out for a trip on one of the American steamers, and was ejected from a Botanical Garden car because he wore one of those plaited waists. The garment is favorite one for boys in the United States, and are very generally worn, but here they are considered so indecent as to be prohibited from the tram-cars! And yet, there is no prohibition against people of bad characte, nor against indecent language, nor protection against indecent language, nor protection against indecent sights along the street. O tempora! O mores! When will Brazil learn plain common sense!

-Dr. Joaquim Nabuco leaves for Europe on the 16th

egg-carrier is among the recent patents applied for,

-Ce n'est que le premier pas que coute. Sr. Be lisario has abolished no less than four treasury

-The series of articles on immigration nov appearing in the Jornal do Commercio is said to be officially inspired.

-A well-known teacher of music of this city, Mr. Paul Faulhaber, was stopped by a highway-man in Rua Silveira Martins about midnight on the 12th, who robbed him of his watch and 100\$ in cash.

-It appears that the government had decided to appoint an immigration agent in Europe at 250 a month and expenses, but the press got hold it in time to defeat it because of the discreditable character of the appointee.

-An examiner found a lot of sword-sticks in the custom house on the 9th which were being dispatched for umbrella-sticks. It is hardly a pleasant thought that every umbrella may conceal a deadly weapon.

-A decree dated 29th January concedes the right of opening the Rua do Senhor dos Passos and grants certain favors to the enterprise, among which is a remission of house tax on buildings erected by it for 20 years.

—A new 50 reis postage slamp has been issued and without the Emperor's caricature. Dr. Sobragy's changes are so rapid and eccentric that stamp collectors are completely off their feet. A reward is about to he oftered for an authentic and chronological list of all recently-issued stamps.

-One of the aldermen on the 6th discovered among the livers, hearts, etc., of the heef killed for nour consumption, the hodies of nine calves, which were to be sold as veal. The supposition is these calves never drew breath. Veal enters should familiarize themselves with the slaughter house statistics.

-The Jornal of the 5th publishes a letter from Luc Jornas of the 5th publishes a letter from one of the Brazilian engineers on the Panama Canal, who solves the long-discussed Chagres river problem by proving little "s" equal to big "S." If the eniment engineer will now prove 600,000,000 francs equal to 1,200,000 francs the Panama Canal may be considered built.

-The S. Paulo and Rio company announce —The S. Paulo and Rio Company almonators that felegrams will be received up to 8.30 p.m., but the Dom Pedro II officials have apparently not yet head the news. A message was presented for transmission a few days ago at 8 to p.m., when the information was given that telegrams for São Padlo are not received after 5.30 !

-It gives us pleasure to announce that Dr. Pizarro, botanist and zoologist of the medical school of this city, has gone on a scientific exemision up into the province of Minas Genaes. This is the eminent scientist who discovered α new species in the tadpole and thus enlarged the hound of scientific knowledge. We shall await the results of his excursion with deep anxiety.

-A tasty little dinner was given at the Club Benjamin on the evening of the 4th inst. to its Benjami on the evening of the 4th links. Only illustrious founder and perpetual vice-president Mr. Beethoven. The eminent president of the Clul, Frei Antonio, introduced the guest of the evening in a felicitous little speech, and then dismissed him with another. The Yornal says that Beethoven has promised to take out his naturalization papers in Brazil.

-In a circular of the 7th inst. to the provincial —In a circular of the 7th lists. to the province presidents regarding folleries, the minister of finance asks the following questions: 1st. What lotteries were extracted in your province in list of these drawings? 3rd. What was the amount of capital of these drawings? 3rd. What was the amount respectively of the preminism, of each one of the imposts paid, of the commission of the treasurer, and of the expenses of each drawing? The minister wants the information for fiscal purposes, but we trust it will be published.

-On the 8th inst. the British bk Alvington, with jerked beef, entered this port from Monte video, some 70 days out, after having completed her quarantine at Ilha Grande. Under the impression that she would not be permitted to enter, he vessel returned from Ilha Grande to Montevideo, where orders were received to return to Ruo as permission had been given to the consignees, Messrs. Frias Hermanos, to land the cargo. Some days after arrival, the minister suddenly concluded that the curgo could not he landed and ordered the vessel away. Free communication, however, had heen permitted hetween the vessel and shore. The master has entered his protest and refuses to leave, while the consignees are preparing claims for 200,000\$ damages.

—A meeting of abolitionists was held at the with jerked beef, entered this port from Me

paring claims for 200,000 damages.

—A meeting of abolitionists was held at the Recreio Dramatico thealre on the 6th inst., at which it was announced that Senator Danitas would preside. He failed to appear, however, alleging that as a connectior of state he could not preside at meeting called to discuss a question which might be brought before the councit. The object of the meeting was to protest against the action of the government in offering rewards and liberty to slaves for information as to the authors of the sugar estate faces about Campos. We regret to not, however, that the abolitionists blundered seriously is mixing themselves up in the military question also, even inviting one of the refractory officers on a place of honor on the rostrum. The abalitimists have chough to do without fighting sham battles.

-The minister of agriculture has called upo the provincial presidents for information in regard to cotton factories, the same to be used in his next parliamentary report.

-It would seem that many of the little Italian boys in this city are undergoing a very hard kind of servitude. They are in a measure owned by ot servitude. They are in a measure owned by others who compel them by cruel treatment to earn a certain sum daily for them. There are speculators here who buy these children for term of years, and then send them into the streets as nusticians, boot-blacks, newsboys and beggars to earn money for them. It is a slave traffic of the worst kind, and should's send these heartless speculators to the galleys for life.

The good people of this city ought to be very proud of their chief of police. In a circular to police officials regarding the enforcement of by-laws police officials regarding the enforcement of bytass against Carnival abuses, he advises that policemen be stationed jinst outside places where 'wax lemons' are sold, who shall destroy these missiles when they are brought out. Some people might hink it easier and wiser to prohibit the sale of such things, but Chief Coelho Bastos prefers to permit the sale for the shop-keeper's benefit, and then to destroy them in the street.

destroy them in the street.

—We are glad to see that the Annuario of the obstronomical absurdatory is devoting a section to money and exchange tables. It is customary for periodicals of that character to confine themselves strictly to their specialty, but this we have long feit to he a mistake. If there is any one question that the "mand astronomer" is peculiarly fitled to discuss, it is the perturbations of exchange. When we get the parallax of that phenomenon carefully worked out, and are able to determine its real and apparent movements, and the time of its periodical occultations, we shall then he face from many of the uncertainties which now afflict us. The Annuaria also contains a section for railway statistics, which are prohably not out of place in astronomical studies. "Railways to the sky" have not been unknown among us, and it is important, therefore, that their tracks should be laid out among the stars where their projectors have run them. The Annuaria might add that their promotors have been very careful to remain at the terrestrial ends of the lines where their shares in the unearned proceeds will do the most good.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Jantiro, February 14th, 1887.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1800), gold 27 d.

to do in U.S.

coin at \$8, 8p er £5 stg......\$4, 5ts....

da \$1.00, U.S. coin) Harzilian gold.....\$833

do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold....\$889

EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

February 4.—Rates at the brukes were 22 316 on London, 1479 of Revision of 51—250 on Hamburg att op dis; 28-860 on 1470 of Revision of 1470 of Revision of 1470 of Revision of 1470 of Revision of Revi

cused with thyers at 108920, sellers at 108920.

Ebruary 10.—Raies at the banks were inchanged during the day, but hate in the afternoon they all withdrew. There was very hittle during and commercial terding was 12326—22 710. Sovereigns closed with bayers at 104970, sellers at 14992.

February 11.—Raies at the lanks were 2345 on London, 430 on Fairs and Vork at sight. In the afternoon the market was considered rather firmer and bank sterling from second hands was freely offered at 23 316. Commercial sterling was quoted at 2347, 23 106 and 2347. Sovereigns sold at 108500, closing with buyers at this price and sellers at 18502.

Ebruary 12.—Official rates at the bartes and sellers at

at telepoor, trooping with superior to the banks are unchanged and the market quiet. Commercial sterling was quieted at a few parts of bills. Sowereigns sold at 11\$Coo, closing with buryers at this price, no sellers.

Pebruary 14.—Rates at the banks are unchanged and the market firm. Commercial sterling is quoted at 22 516—22 16.

—The official value of exports from Rio for January was 4.979.846\$9.35.

The Astronomical Observatory here having deduced a horoscope of the exchange market, the only polite thing brokers can do, is to buy a copy. If each of them does so, the success of the work is assured.

—On the 11th the Associação Commercial elected its officers. Sr José Mendos de Oliveira Castro was elected president, Jacomo Nicoláo de Vincensi, vice president, William Morrisye and Francisco Ferreira Vaz ascenaries and Hermano Joppert treasurer.

—The comparative receipts for the latter half of 1886 and

—The comparative receipts for the latter half of 1886 and 1885 at the following custom houses were:

1885 1886 Bahia 5,570,899\$
Porto Alegre..... 1,726,885 4,936,599\$ 1,223,534

Santos ... 5,595,968
Pernambuco ... 5,005,196
Pará ... 4,900,392

١.	The balance sheet dated 31st Dec. last of ovao tram company shows among other assets:	the S. Chris-								
1	Material, land, buildings, etc									
l	Government bonds									
l (Cash 41-41-43									
١	on the other side of the account are:	. 1								
1	Capital									
1	Reserve fund	110,802								
1	The dividend for the tast half of 1886 was 15	\$ per share.								
L	The dividend for the dist lattle of 1000 was to	, ,								
١,	FORTNIGHTLY BULLETIN OF TH OF BROKERS.	E BOARD								
1	18T - 15TH JANUARY.									
1	Exchange passed.									
Į.		1								
1	(845,509 at 21 % -22 % II. Francs 1,285,046 , 418-430 reis	1								
ı	R. Marks 70,241 " 525-534 reis.									
١	Coffee sold.									
l	94.399 bags weighing 5,663,940 kilograms	nes.								
ł	LONDON MILE	LIMITED.								
ł	Capital	900								
L	do paid 11p 300,	000								
l	Reserve Fund 250,1	000								
1										
ļ	TINDING	1884								
1	BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY	1007.								
1	Assets.									
١	Capital, un-called	4,444,444\$450								
. [Bills discounted	1,950,768 250								
1	Bills receivable	1,842,577 200								
Л	Head office and branches	4,299,690 120								
1	Loans, current accounts, etc	3,329,731 790								
1	Securities for accounts current, etc	6,439,799 020								
	Cash	1,240,012 620								
П		23,547,023\$450								
٠,		23,547,0234450								
١١	Liabilities.									
וַיִּ	Capital, Subscribed	8.888.888\$890								
۱	Deposits in account current	557,339 690								
۱.	dn 3, 6 and 10 days notice	2,218,135 980								
i	do 30 anil 60 days notice	155,016 220								
	do fixed maturity	1,434,157 790								
t	Securities for accounts current, etc	7,465,816 580								
s	Sundry accomis	2,740,709 700								
	Bills payable	86,958 600								
n	F-V									
e	E. & O E.	23,547,023\$450								
	En Oc C/ Fr.									

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th February, 1887.

For London and Brazilian Hank, United,

*Tohn Gordon, Manager.

F. Broad, seig. Accountant.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIBO, LIMITED.

HALANCE SHEET, 31ST JANUARY, 1887.

Assets.

Liabilities. Capital ... 8,888,8888888
Deports in account current ... 575,668 730
do lo with notice ... 3440,18 546
do fixed maturity and by fills ... 990-851 353
Securities far allvances and mi deports ... 3445,674 or 48
Bills payalle ... 347-33 110
Similry accounts ... 69,81,53 748

E. & O. E. F. & O. E. o de Janeiro, 7th February, 1887.
For the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, Lovel J. Mullins, Manager, Henry Scott, actg. Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARKS

2,800\$

10	Grão Para K.K. 0/2 /m	61 1/2 00	١.
20	Sprocaliana R.K. 1007	01/2 70	
50	Japhin Botanico tramway	135 000	
27		284 000	
100		30 500	
50		85 °0	8
136			9
130	[gold 5%] 1 series	87 000	1
F	ehrnary 5.		1
17	Five per cent. apolices	979 000	1 ì
- 5	do	986 000	Ι.
200\$	do	971/2 %	1 5
50	Ranco Commercial 2 series	52 000	I,
100	Banco Internacional	39 500	ı
30	Leonoldina R R	120 000	1
38	dah S. Jeahal do Rio Preto R.K. 650	480 000	1
210	Sorocahana R R. 1000	62 %	l:
	lardim Botanico tramway	135 000	١.
92	Nacional de Navegação	190 000	П
	Corol Insce	45 500	i.
35	V notes Ranco Predial	71 00	1
110			П
40	(gold 5%) 2 series	85 000	Ł
	ebruary 7		١
	Five per cent. apolices	979 000	l
_9	Banco Rural	325 000	н
85		40 000	1
210	do 6o\$ pd b.o 28th	óp 000	ŀ
200	Banco do Commercio	220 000	П
18	Atalaia Insce	10 500	1
50	Lealdade do	11 000	H
20	Previdente do	64 000	П
30	Vigilancia do	14 000	-1
30		.,	ł
	February 8.		1
61	Five per cent. apolices	977 000	
15	do	978 000	
28	Banco do Brazil	259 000	
210	Banco Internacional	40 000	1
20	deb. Carris Urbanos tramway 700	105 000	
125	Atoloja Insce	10 500	
	Romance do	31 000	
45		78 %	, '
50	117 Pr		

February 9	
19 Five per cent. apolices 976 000	
ea do	
dn 97.7 %	
a6 Ranco do Brazil	
50 Banco Industrial 190 000	
200 11	
too Atalaia Insce	
150 Yighanon D 11-1 =03/ 0!	
40 11/2	
5. 1	
February 10.	
65 Five per cent. apolices	
og Benco do Brazil	
60 Banco Internacional 40 000	
50 Banco União de Credito	
50 1151	
February 11.	
18 Five per cent. apolices 977 000	
rock dn 97 %	
2 Gold Loan, 1879 416 00	
95 Banco Internacional 40 000	
60 do 15th 40 000	
30 Banco do Commercio 3 series	
50 deb. Grão Pará R.R. 6½ %	
The part of the pa	
70 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Britan [gold 5%] 2 series 86 000	
February 12	
Five per cent. mollces 976 000	
41 do	
60 000	
59 Banco Internacional 40 000	
r Banco Rurat 325 000	
ser Banco Unifio de Credito	
10 Leopoldina R.R 116 000	
10 Leopoldina R.R. 116 000 8 deh Grio Para R.R. 61/2 16 95/2 06	
30 Sarocabana R.R. 100\$ 62 %	
1514 Carris Urbanos tramway 240 000	
4 7/10 l'idelidade tusce	
40 Zeamatte do IIII	
50 Vigilancia do	
32 Commercio e Lavoura. 210 000 85 byp. notes llanco C. Reat do Brazil	
(gold 5%) 86 000	
10 2/01	

rega

E	do G	and	Prices: F	Steamer	Exchang	State oft	Sales for	8	Receipts	Stockthi	
and freight by steamer	Good and, per 10 kilos expenses	and freight by steamer 15 9 16 c	Prices: Regular 1st, per 10 kilos expenses	Steamer freight U. States 300 & 500 250 & 5%	Exchange on London, private	State of the market	Sales for United States, bags	Santos		Stock this morning, bags	
143% €	5.700	15 9116 c	6,250	30¢ & 50¢	2236 d	quiet	ı	10,000	18,000	351,000	Feb. 5
14%	5.700	15 9116	6,250	250 & 5%	2238	quiet	ı	8,000	23,000	374,000	Feb. 7
14%	5.700	15 Ol16	6,250	25c & 5%	223/8	steady	5,000	9,000	13,000	375,000	Feb. 8
1436	5,700	15 9116	6,250	250 € 500	2236	firm	20,000	10,000	14,000	368,000	Feb. 9
1436	5,700	159116	6,250	2=C & 500	2238	firm	9,000	10,000	17,000	377,000	Feb. 10
14%	1.700	15 9116	6,250	25C & 5%	2238	menty	5,000	10,000	12,000	384,000	Feb. 11
143%	5,700	15 0116	6,250	250 & 5%	2275	quiet	. 1	8,000	0,000	390,000	Feb. 12
1493	5.700			12	22%	quiet	. 1	7,000	27,000	388,000	Feb. 14

	0 6 0	89	- 4	1 *	
	WEEK	7. Y SUM	MARY.	Feb. 5th	
Sales for E Sailing cles Steamer c Steamness Preights 1	nrope etc rances for the learances for Enrope: ny steamer.	oluring the ilo d ne United Sta do and elsewher	ites	4,000 lss, 4,000 , 10,000 , 6,000 , 25 C. & 5 15 F & 5	i,
Receipts d Sales for do Shipments do	hiring week United State Europe to United Europe	to 4th Pen. s daring we do. States do. do. Average	ek	20,000 ba 48,000 ;; 1,000 ;; 20,000 ;; 5\$800	28
			-		
Sales for I Sailing cle Steamer c Clearance Freights	Europe etc earances for learances s for Europe by steamer.	the United S do and elsewhe	week	64,000 hr 10,000 , 39,000 , 6,000 , 25 c & 15 s &	50 n
Receipts Sales for do Shipment do	during wee United State Europe is for Unite Europe cuies : Goo	ek to 11th. tes during w do d States do do ad Average	l'ebeek	55,000 25,000 11,000 50,000 44,000	ags

SUMMARY OF THE BANK STATEMENTS.

January 31st (in contos de réis or 11000\$000).

We include in circulation the issue of hypothecary non-

whi	/e inc	e ne	e i	n ci how	cver					lei		•	01	"	yı.	10t	recary mores,
	Profits in suspense	Deposits.		Reserve fund	Liabilities:	Cash	All other	Accounts in liquidation	Mortgages	Debentures and shares	Public funds	Real estate.	Bills receivable	Call loans, etc	Bills discounted.	Treasury bills	Assets:
-	. : :	;	1	: :		:	;	:	:	1	:	١	: -	:	:	:	Auxiliar
126,886	2,471	51,454	18,464	35,000	126,886	3,445	4.647	4,520	23,374	1,986	9.707	1,882	1,265	23,469	24, 238	28,350	Brazii
25,075	3,696 696	11,736	:	7.200	25,075	1,559	908	1,00	230	3,051	1,913	379	922	10,292	4.497	80	Commer- cial
3,288	222	2,061	,;	1,000	3,288	187	120	1	;	245	:	1	:	721	2,009	;	Commer- cial de S. Panlo
15,640	1.377	5,178	!	1,000	15,240	505	1,500	411	270	1,212	489	;	202	5,332	7.233	1	Con- niercio
7,673	25t 599		5,761	984 74	7.673	196	1,160	:	0.317	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	Credito Real do Brazil
6,966	288	76	4.598	1,836	6,966	625	410	37	5,002	, 1	1	ö	;	222	;	1	Credito Real de S. Paulo
1,336	37	393	:	700	1,136	130	20	:	;	279	10	;	:	414	275	:	Del- credere
10,437	678	4.881	;	1.444	10.437	404	1.005	.;	;	:	;	:	188	508	959	1	English
e i	360	7,352	;	6,000	15,903	011	529	1,057	940	1,551	1,265	2,143	248	5,328	2.031	1	Industrial
4.558	102	413	:	1.000	4.538	232	2,559	;	;	;	1,704	1	23	20	;	1	Inter- nacional
19,102	10,206	4.305	,1	4.44	19,102	1,240	10,739	1	;	:	:	:	1,842	3,330	1.951	;	London & Brazilian
6,439	1,206	3,380	1	500	6.439	500	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	207	:	1	113	512	204	2.574	2,013		Mercantii Santos
9.535	1.038	314	6.053	2,000	9.535	-	ero	.1	0,422	2	;	470	12	:	:	;	Predial
35.691	270	23,362	;:	3,546	35,691	3,700	9	400	300	043	12,013	417	500	14.041	1 594	:	Rural
1,770	3562			72b 72	1,770	8	310	100	:	6	1	;	;	1,005	277	:	União de Credito
289,679	3,778	115,870	34.870	14.977 ry		11.700	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	7.304 8	45.5.5 it	9.035.6	27,210	3.333 e	0.250 B	71,000 2	10.002 k	28,430 6	Brazil 9,292

The Treasury had on deposit at the Bank of Brazil 9,292, 246\$630 in account current which is included in "all other" liabilities of the hank.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, February 14th, 1887.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market has ruled uniet during the period under review, but holders have shown great firmness throughout, and under recipits wavening 13,000 bags per day, prices are only about 100 rs. per arroba lower than t date of our last. The confidence of holders in the certainty of a short crop for the next season seems in no manner salken and they study! resist any attempt at forcing a lectine upon them. Our stock shows a very considerable increase.

The sales as renorted since our last have been: 64,412 hags for the United States
9,069 Europe
Cape of Good Hope
1,540 Klsewhere 9,069 1,540 h. 75,001 hags.

The clearmees since our last issue are: Unitest States:

(el. 4 Belaimore Amer lng Adda 7, Bonurr. 9,367 g. New York Pt stt. Cirkertion: 11,645 g. h. 4 hards 2, 444mars. 8,765 g. do Br stt. Lassell. 17,550 12 do 18 sti tomore.

24 Have Fr str Ville de Sanlos 1,126
7 livespool fir str Leplace 10
8 ontilumption fir str Verlate 6,010
12 Hamburg Gr str Valparitio 3,776
12 Authory 1, Hamower 1,036
8 beautiful 1,036
8

5 River Plate Blg str Kepler.....

Extendere:

Feb. 5 River Plate Big str Kepler... 200

Receipts for the past ten days have averaged 13,000 hags per day, against 10,700 hags for the preceding thriteen days.

The daily areage since the 1st inst, is:

12,26 bags... 1884

19,137 ... 1884

19,137 ... 1884

19,137 ... 1884

19,137 ... 1884

19,137 ... 1884

19,137 ... 1885

19,137 ... 1884

19,137 ... 1885

19,137 ... 1885

19,137 ... 1886

19,137 ... 1886

19,107 ... 1886

10,137 ... 1886

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10,137 .

Vessels loading and to load. bass Vestels loading and to load. bags
New York Br st Dallon 6,000
do Anter sch Vauey Smith 3,000
Balt mare Amer lik D. Pedro II. 9,000
Balt mare Amer lik D. Pedro II. 9,000
Trieste Aus sir Stefani. 700
do and Marcelles Ital str Kight 700
do and Marcelles Ital str Kight 700 DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COEFFE

DA	IL:	Y R	EC.	TIP TI	TS . 110	A NI DE	I S. JA	ALI NE	IR O) <i>I</i>	COF	FER
Freight per steamer, 5% primage 30 c	Exchange on London 225[16	do Good 2nd. do	Average price Ordinary 1st perarroba	Stock	Shipments	Total Sales bags	Elsewhere	Cape	Europe	Sales U. States	Receipts bags	
30 C	225[16	8.400	8.900	350,000 365,000	5.934	:	:	1	:	;	18,338	Feb. 4
25 C	2236	8,400	8,900	365,000	11,000	:	1	1	;	;	15,196	Feb. 5
1	;	:	1	372,000	-	:	1	;	;	1	7.179	Feb. 6
25 C	2235	8.400	8.900	373,000	5,105	11,909	826	:	6,000	5,083	13,557	Feb. 7
25 C	22 35	8,400	8,900	366,000	11,253	20,510	1	:	100	20,416	13,501	Feb. 3
25 c	2238	8,400	8,900	366,000 375.000 382,000 388,000 378,000 385,000	5,633	8,541	:	:	;	8,541	16,946	Feb. 4 Feb. 5 Feb. 6 Feb. 7 Feb. 8 Feb. 9 Feb. 10 Feb. 12 Feb. 13
25 C	2248	8,400	8.900	382,000	:	5,339	714	1	1	4.625	12,657	Feb. 10
25 C	22 5116	8,400	8,900	388,000	20,500	1	1	1	1	1	6,099	Feb. 11
25 C	221/4	3,400	8,900	378,000	1	28,716	;	1	2,969	25,747	18,332	Feb. 12
;	:	1	1	380,000	;	1	:	;	:	;	8,492	Feb. 13
:	;	;	;	;	59.425	79.395	2,057	1	9,069	68,269	163,663	Totals since 1st Feb.
-	;	1	1	1	2,575.74+	2,398_985	126,174	63,950	857.224	1.351.637	2,599,796	Totals since 1st July
	" 2 days.											
11.	je n	ınrke	ts is	ıge	l i	n p	ori	t S .	quie	et a	nd re	ceipts of

The norkets in general have been quiet and receipts of most articles or moderne. Binders report the flour market fully supplied, but with an active business daing among dealers. Of pine we have received one cargo of Pitch and two of Swedish and the market is considered flow. Lard is flat. The deliveries of Codfish are fair, but the market is fully

supplied.
Flour.—Receipts since the 1st inst. have been:

 Advance,
 Irom United States;

 Haxall
 500 brls,

 Crenshaw
 500,

 Mighty Dollar
 250,

 Aosta,
 150,
 D. Pales 11, from Baltimore:

 Cardova
 2,000 bils

 Crystal
 1,450

 Chesnpeake
 500 ji

 Castilin
 500 ji

 Shennidoah
 250 ji

| Riberer | Smidy marks | Smid 2,335 11

31, 281 hds.

51,900 brls. American 000 Trieste 1,500 Chili

54, coo bris

Brokers quote as follows, vir:

Trieste,
Richmont 1st
do 2ml
15 750-15 000
Rahimore 1st 16 000-16 750
Rahimore 1st 16 000-16 250
Rahimore 1st 16 000-16 250
Western K Int.
Chili
River Plate
Nominal
N Brokers quote as follows, viz:

Lard.—Receipts are 1,055 nockages per D. Pedro II from Baltimore. Brokers quote invoices at 335 rs. per lb. and the market weak.

Rosin.—The D. Padro II brought soc bits, from Baltimore. Brokers continue quotations at 4560—\$\$500 per brl. as to quality.—The experimental continue quotations at 4560—\$\$500 per brl. as to quality.—Receipts are 436 abs per Lassill and 350 per Society and 4500 per Society are 436 abs per Lassill and 350 per Society.—Receipts are 336 cases per Pernambine and 335 per Clifford from Hamburg, and 4,360 packages per Ceitury from Hailfax. The market is fully supplied and we may quote tubat at 25000—35500 and cases at 15500—15500.

Hay,—Thee have been no receipts and brokers report the

17,0000.

Hay.—There have been no receipts and brokers report the market steady at 115--120 rs per kilo.

market steady at 1:5—120 pr per kilo. per Kepler and 4:00.

Cern erit.—Receipts are 5:00 bits per Kepler and 4:00 bits per Hallamather. We may quote British at \$5800—150 bits per Hallamather. We may quote British at \$5800—150 bits per Hallamather. We may quote British at \$5800—150 bits per hallamather. The comment of the hallamather and the hallamather and the hallamather and the hallamather and dealers.

The comment of the hallamather and th

Rice. — Receipts are 3,100 bags per Hallantshire and 300 per Tijuca from Europe. Brokers now quote; 1st quality \$\$800--9\$200, 2nd quality \$\$800--9\$000, in lots.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 4.

FEBRUARY 4.

GREINOCK—Dan bg Margrethe; v78 tons; Hols tens; 65 ds cool to order

FEB. 7.

BALTIMORE—Amer lik Dan Pedro II; 465 tons; Johnson; 48 ds; sundries to Francisco Clemente & Co.

SOBERIANN—Swed by Brage; 321 tons: Baumgartner; 78 ds; pine to Ch. Hecksher & Co.

ARCAIN!—Pan bl. Leabur.

Aracaju'—Port bk Isolina; 271 tons; Barbosa; 14 ds; sun-dries to C. Abranches & Co. F.E.B. 8,

Newvory-Br bk Gift; 287 tons; Conk; 72 ds; coal to order. Oporto-Port bk Quiteria; 333 tons; Conceição; 43 ds; sundries to C. Ahranches & Co.

MONTAVIDEO nia LAZARETTO- Br lik Almington; 314 tons; Harding; 70 ds; jeiked beft to Frias Hermanos & Co. PRINTO—Br bk Dalphin; 493 tons; Annis; 13 ds; sundries to Victorius J. Silva Monteiro & Co. FEB. o

FEG. 9.

SWANSEA—Nor bk Shakspeare; 632 tons; Meyer, 54 ds; coal to E. W. May.

Artware—Br ship Haddon Hall; 1416 tons; Jones; 50 ds; smillies to Ed. Pecher & Co.

FEB. 10.

RUNSWICK—Br bk Vecoua; 649 tons, Dix; 105 ds; pine to order.

to older.

HAIDEAN 'n'D PERNAMBURO—Br bg Century,' 181 tons, Romerik 59 ds, codfish to Zenha & Silvein.

FER. 11.

New York—Br hg. Rozella Smith,' 509 tons, Green; 36 ds, flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

RIGHIAOND—HESCH Abeyla 189 tons: Johnston; 53 de flou to Phipps Brothers & Co.

Br lng Howard, 407 tons; Setford; 36 ds; Bour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

BALTIMORE—Amer lug E. S. Powell; 558 tons, Hanna; 4 ds; flour to Phipps Brothers & Co.

des Hour to Emple Problems & S. F.F.B. 12.

AMBURG—Ger Ing Mela Breckrouldl; 348 tons; Gronlum 53 ds; sundries to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

33 annuares of reliminations & Co.
BALTIMORE -Nor bk *Ellezer*; 440 tons; Jensen; 48 ds; floutof Francisco Clemente & Co.
Mamn. --Swed Ing *Hobert*; 311 tons; Nygren; 80 ds; pine touler.

Naw York-Br lng Sevecu; 446 tous; Cowen; 46 ds; keid sene in Monteiro Hime & Co

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN PESSELS. FEBRUARY 4.

PRINARCO.A.—Nor bg Fulkwang; 555 tons; Henrichsen; bai last,

Victoria—Nor bk Anna; 278 tons; Wingaard; do.

FEB 5.

BALTMORE—Amer ing Adda 7, Bounce; 470 tons; Berry collec.

BARTMORE—Nor bk Marlin Lather; 792 tons; Anneser ballast.

FEB. 6.

FEB. 6.
Teiste—Nor his Miser, 420 tons; Hansen; ballast.
Akacaju'—Port lig Marishas II; 224 tons; Loureiro; de
FEB. 9.
Macao—Nor his Laining; 786 tons; Mikklesen; ballast.
Para'—Pr his Emile Menier, 373 tons; Viand; do.

Pana—Prilk Emite Menier, 373 tons; Viand; do.
KEB, 10.
BRUNSWICK—Port lug Peiretra: 453 tons; Caneco; bullas KEB, 11.
CORONALI—Bi sp Aphrodiat, 1639 tons; Tate; bollast.
KEB, 12.
CARUIEr—Be ship Cleate Buerill; 1791 tons; ballast.
—Br ship Lizate Burrill; 1185 tons; Johnson; do.
RABLADOS—Nor lug President Harbith; 339 tons; Nielson do.

Pr.B 13.

Brunswick.—By bk Seemanthu, 913 tons; Simpson; hallas
Macrio—Amer hig An Sable, 578 tons, Andrews; do,
Paranagua'.—Fr bk Valparaiso, 1239 tons; Damian; do.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA. BARBADOS -Br bg Frenchny

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

PREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Br sur Mirraudia, coffee to New Orleans, p. t.; Br sur Piue Branch, Maceió and Pernambuco to Liverpool, cotton Madand cotton seed 200 per ton; Swed bg Margrethe, coffee to Pinkand, Sor Fish Varlayration, maite from Parnanguis to Valparsios 40s and Not lug Elitzer, general cargo from Penedo to Rio, 145000 per ton.

Ps nights—steamer:

New York.

25¢ Per ban New Orleans

25¢ do Hamburg

35¢ do Hamburg

35c do Hamburg

40 Es do Said 25c per bag 30c do 35s per ton 30s do 35s do 40 fes do 40 fes do 40 fes do 40 fes do sall:

PESSIEGS ALTONI C. IIO.	amira ron	MIC.
Aeronaut	Balumore	
Alexandre Herculano	Oporto	
Alliauça	Oporto	11
Annie Burrill	Cardiff	15 Jan.
Auguste	Cardiff	16 Jan
A. D. Bordes	Newport	
Aldine	Richmond	
Cerro Alegre	Cardifi	10 Jan.
Charles Cox	Brunswick	
Cora	at Dover	
Costa Lobo	Operto	8 Dec.
Chrysolite	Liverpool	31 Dec.
Carrie Delap	Puget Sound	
Cherbourg	Pensacola	
Chieftain	New York	
Deucalion	Newcastle	7 ∫an.
Dora	Liverpool	
Dovre	Baltimore	31 Dec.
Dictator	Cardiff .	7 Jan.
Edith Mary	Hamburg	
Ferda	Satilla River	
Glint	Marseilles	••
Gordon	Liverpool	
Guiana	Cardiff	
Hertig Oscar Frederik	Brunswick	
Hermann Lehmkuhl	Cardiff	
Heros	Brunswick	
Ida	Oporto	
Ithuriel	Dover	20 Dec.
Jacob	Pensacola	
Jurgen.	Hamburg	
Kate Burrill	Cardiff	14 Jan.
Longfellow	Pensacola	10 Dec.
Lydia	New York	27 Dec.
Lottie	Pensacola	
Moonbeam	Brunswick	
Macgarida.	Oporto	13 Jan.
Magnolla	Cordiff	
Malabar	Cardiff	4 Dec.
Minerva Marie Kuyper	Brunswick	
Maria Carolina	Marseilles Oporto	
Not	Pensacola New York	::
Orinoco	New York Marseilles	30 Dec.
Ocean	Cardiff	30 Dec.
Prince Henry	Cardiff	- ::
Pusuaes	Liverpool	
Signal	Leith New York	17 Dec.
Pusuaes Quillota Signal Seuator Weber	Newport	
	Oporto	
St. Yoku Theodor Thomas S. Falck	St. John Liverpool	15 Jan.
Thomas S. Falck	Hamburg Satilla River	
Tillid. William Gordon	Satilla River	
William A. Marburg	Baltimore	
Venuce	Mobile	::
Zaritza	Hamburg	

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 14th, 1887.

иАык	TONNAGE	ENTERED	FR(/3)	CONSILINER
Asgerican				o
sch Nancy Smith bg Josefa bk D. Pedro II lng E S. Powell	419 476 465 558	Dec. 26	New York. St. Thomas Baltimore. Baltimore.	F. Clemente & C & W. Guimarães & C F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros & C
British				
sp Parthia lug Flash Light. hg Consumes sp Celtic Chief bg Brothers. lug Caledonia. hk Frenchny sp North	570 156 1749 173 311 324 1205	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	Cardiff Aprilachic'n Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff Cardiff	Magalhães & Bastos Norton, M'w & C To order F. Clemente & C 'l'o order Norton, M'w & C
sp Poonahbg Moss Rosebg Anna Mariabk Gifthk Alvingtonbb Dolphinsp Haddon Hall.	267 314 293 1416	Feh.	Antwerp	B. Rodrigues & C. Frias Herm, & C. V. J.S. Monteiro&C.
hg Century bk Verona bg Rozella Smith sch Abeja lug Hornet lug Seven	509 189	10	Halifax Briniswick New York Richmond Richmond New York	F. Clemente & C Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C Phipps Bros & C
Danish bg Margratia	178	Feb.	Greenock	J. C. Pacheco & C
Freuck				
sp Тагараса	2513	Dec 9	Newport	D. Pedro H R R
German Ing M.Breckw'dt	348	Feb. 1	2 Hamburg	H. Stoltz & C
Nurmegiau lik Premier ling Eljezer bk Shakspeare bk Eljezer	1090 300 632 440	Jan. 2 Feb.	8 Newport 8 Montevid o 9 Swansca 2 Baltimore .	Wilson Sons & C To order E, W. May F. Clemente & C
Portuguese bk Alice bk Leonor. bg Lidador. bk Zulmira. hk V. da Gama. bk Izolina bk Quiteria	947 376 177 866 549 271 333	Nov. 2 Dec. 3 Jan, 2 Feb.	3 I. de Maio o Brunswick. 5 Sergipe 3 Brunswick 4 Oporto 7 Aracajń	Braga, Boa & C A. T. Rodrigues To order W. Guimarães & C J. A. G. Santos C. Abranches & C C. Abranches & C
Squedish bg Brage lng Robert	231	Feb.	7 Soderhann 2 Memel	C. Hecksher & C To order

BAPK	NAME	WHERE PROM	CONSIGNED TO		
55 56 66 66 77 71 111 111 122 25	Lissell Br Aorangi Br Patagonia Br Pernanbuco Gr Delambre Br Cavour Br Senégal Fr Trent Br Hallamehue Br Tijuca Gr Hannover Gr Valparaiso Gr Dalton Br Righi Ital Architect Br V. de Mar'hão Vr	Liverpool* 28d Wellington 21d Valparaiso* 8d Hamburg* 32d Liverpool 23/d do* 10d Bordeaux* 17d Santos 20h London* 28d Hamburg* 22d Santos 20h do 19h Santos 1d do 26h do 21h	Norton, M' w & C Wilson Sons & C E. Johnston & C Norton, M' w & C do do do Mess. Maritime Royal Mail Walter, H. & C E. Johnston & C F. Johnston & C J. Ophnston & C J. Ophnston & C J. N. Vincenzi & C J. N. Vincenzi & C A. Leulú & C A. Leulú & C A. Leulú & C A. Leulú & C		

				·		ГНЕ		IO NEW		ICIAL B	OND	2	7
DEPARTURES OF	WHERE TO	CARGO	EMISSION		CULATION	Analica		DENUMINAL	Ian. Inly	INTEREST	NOMENAL V.	VLUR LAST SALE	LAST DIFFCATIONS
Feb. 4 Aorangi Bl 4 Laurium Fr 5 V. de Mar'ão Fr 5 Annandale Br 6 Patagonia Br	London Havre* Santos do Liverpool* River Plate	Summes do ado do do do	339,675,100\$ 50,000,000 2,158,400 199,000 30,000,000 51,885,000 10,212,100	000 50,0 000 1,9 000 20,6 000 42,6	03,700\$000 06,000 000 97,200 000 19,600 000 58,100 000 83,000 000 89,600 000	do do do do Gold L. do Province	oan of 18 187 se of Kid	of de Janeno.	do do do Apr., Oct Jan., Apr., July, Oct Jan., July	5 0/n 5 0/n 6 0/0 4 6/0 6 0/0 4 1/2 0/0 0 0/2	200	100 ⁹ / ₀ 000 977 000 000 — 000 — 000 t,300\$000	976\$000—980\$000 1,300 000—1,315 000 99 %—100 %
8 Laplace Br 8 Delambre Br 8 Pernambuco Gr	Santos New York Liverpool* Santos do Southampton*	do Coffee Sumhies do do do		2,5	79,000\$000 01,400 000 69,200 000 97,600 000	Brazil Credito d il- Predial	Real do I g gold o de S	Braziles	AOLES, Jinte., Dec. Jan , July do Apr., Oct. May, Nov.	5 ⁶ / ₁₀ 5 ⁶ / ₁₀ 5 ⁶ / ₁₀ 6 ⁶ / ₁₀	100\$ 100 £ 11 100	78 °/e 58 86\$000 84 °/0	98 %—100 % 77 %— 78 % 85 000—87 000
9 Plessey Br 9 Chatham Br	New York* Maceió Porto Alegre* Hamburg*	do Ballast Sundries do					è l		JRES AND S			LAST DIVIDEND	I
13 Hannover Gr 13 Tijuca Gr 13 Cavour Br 13 Lassell Br	Bremen* Santos Porto Alegre* New York*	do do do Coffee	CAPITAL	SHARRS	ISSUED	VAIUE	FAID		AMES *	RESERVE FUND	LAST	AM'T PAID	1.AST QUOTATIONS
	ANTOS.		500,000 \$ 33,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	2,500 165,000 60,000 10,000 60,000	All 30,000 30,000 All 30,000	200\$ 200 200 200 200 200	All All All 40 too			20,171\$368 6,761,903 833 1,877,493 516 1,607 881 1,000,000 000	200\$000 259 000 235 000 52 000 81 000 220 000	9\$000 Jan. 1887 9 000 Jan. 1887 10 000 Jan. 1887 2 000 Jan. 1887 9 000 Jan. 1887	190\$000—194\$000 259 000 256 000 51 500 81 000—83 000 223 000
From Messrs. John Br dated 1st February. COFFEE.—On the 3rd by land-slides and flood continued with more or when communications; done to interior roads w terruption of traffic are local speculators operate some 5s was established.	ult, all our railwals consequent on r less intensity if were partly rees years severe and t still being felt. d freely for a rise	heavy rains, which p to the 12th ult., tablished. Damage he effects of the in- During this period e and an advance of	20,000,000 5,000,000 5,000,000 \$,000,000 \$,1,000,000 \$,1,000,000 \$,000,000 \$,000,000 \$,000,000 \$,000,000	100,000 100,000 10,000 50,000 30,000 100,000 50,000 5,000 20,000 40,000 5,000	15,000 12,500 All All All All All All All All All A	200 200 50 200 200 200 200	6 10.1	Lomion and Brazilian, !	Janeiro a series	£ 250,000	124 000 50 000 70 000 62 000 140 000 190 000 40 000 270 000 65 000 325 000 77 000	3 700 Jan. 1887 3 000 Jan. 1887 9 000 Jan. 1887 8 8 Nov. 1886 6 000 Jan. 1887 10 8 Oct. 1886 6 000 Jan. 1887 6 000 Jan. 1883 10 000 Jan. 1883 3 200 Mar. 1887	39 500—123 000 39 500—40 000 3120 000—325 000 76 000—
some 5s was established. Since then there has suming markets and pri about 12 gd advance for have averaged 4,966 ba 6,572 bags in 1885. Fro against 1,206,935 bags in Sales during the m Europe 132,000 and Ni 232 bags. Stocks are to-day 287 coo bags last month, at The clearances were: United States:	noo bags in first nd 25,000 bags in	hands, against 353, second hands.	12,000,000 6,000,000 13,300,000 10,000,000 1,500,000 1,600,000 £70,000 1,500,000 1,300,000 8,735,800 11,204,200 15,398,400	50,000 50,000 2,000 8,000 7,500 43,679 56,321	All 20,000 All All All All All All All All All	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	All All All All All All	Juiz de Fóra to Piná, do debentures. Leopoldina do 2nd series.	novare	170,827 748	184 000 130 000 165 000 26 000 495 000 180 000	7 " 0	115 000—118 000
New York. Europe: Channel f. "). Havre. Hawver Hamburg Bremen. Lisbon fo. Trieste. Venice	•	57,495 15,421 45,814 1,779 4,900 18,867 2,281 3,500 166,76	8,000,000 8,000,000 3,071,000 8,100,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 4,400,000 1,500,000 810,000	40,500 40,500 6,000 20,000	31,081 25,500 4,350 10,000 All	£ 50 200 250 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	All	Macahé e Campos do de la do de la do de la do de la debenture. Norte debenture. Oeste de Minas debenture la debenture la debenture la do debenture do debenture do debenture do da debenture la do Ramal Bananalense.	cultues	127,000 000 167,258 166 8,717 036 20,050 563	560 000 90 000 76 % 283 500 202 000 180 000 184 000 20 000 20 000 95 % % 198 000	6 1/2 Oct. 1886 6 2/2 0 7/2 Inu. 1887 12 0000 7 9/0 Oct. 1886 8 9/0 Inu. 1887 5 000 Inu. 1887 7 000 Inu. 1887 7 000 Jan. 1888 6 2/5 1/0 Jan. 1888 9 0 1/2 Jan. 1888 9 0 1/2 Jan. 1888	
Rio and coastwise Total clearances of Co DESTINATION UNITED STATES	of crop-years.	2 39,77 during seven months 1885-86 1884-85 Bags. Bags.	370,000 3,800,000 1,600,000 £ 140,000 10,665,000 7,240,000 2,000,000 £ 320,000	19,000 - 53,325 - 36,008	6,984 	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	AII	S. Lzabel do Rio Pie ilo dehentures do do Santo Antonio de Pad S. Paulo e Rio de Jan	io. ina dehent'es. ero.	474 493	98 0/0 188 000 192 000 480 000 212 000 145 000 155 000 70 000 62 0/0 500 000	7 '000 Aug, 188 Aug,	6 62½ v _{(n}
New York. Ballimore Hampton Roads f. o. Sandy Hook f. o. Richmond Charleston Savannah Mobile New Orleans Galveston Total		26 731 42 60 3 1.	2 5,400,000 453,600 10,000,000 500,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000	50,000 2,500 5,000 6,000 20,000	AII — AII	200 50 0 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	All	ib do Jardim Botanico Nitherohy, do debentures Pennambuco do debentures Porto Alegre S. Christovão S. Paulo e S. Amare Vill Laulel	o debentures.	71,489 549 40,000 000 510,801 505	91 0/0 90 000 275 000	8 "/n Jan. 188 6 000 July 188 7 "/n Oct. 188 4 000 Feb. 188 15 000 Jan. 188 8 000 Jan. 188	7 —105 % 7 —135 000 7 —735 000 7 —66 —77
North of Europe & Bal England Bordeaux. Lisbon 1. o. Gibraltar f. o. Portugal	371 ag 171 16 11ic 3325 26 74 46 50 24 33 4 65	38 105 935 342 2 136 626 1 66 282 071 224 6 68 9 486 9 60 1 568 — 60 1 500 8 8 52 — 5 1 3 162 174 196 1	\$60,000 \$1,377,300 \$1,377,300 \$1,000,000 \$2,277,300 \$1,000,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000 \$300,000	20,000 25,000 20,000 1,000	2,500	£ 15 200 100 200 200 200 200 200 1,000	All	Nacional de Navegaç do 2nd se do 3rd se Paulista	ion Companiñs Sation Ção 	49,715 960	278 000 98 "/o 190 000 —————————————————————————————————	7 000 Jan. 188 8 95 Nov. 181 70 000 Oct. 188 10 000 Oct. 188 7 500 May 181 7 000 July 188 8 1/2 "/" Jan. 188 30 000 Jan. 188	77
Total. ELSHWHERR Cape of Good Hope. River Plate & West C Rio & Coaşt Total. United States. Europe. Elsewhere.	2009t 4 60 4 60 304 10	2 491 — 22 3 713 7 6 22 6 204 7 6 02 245 787 333 1 46 777 210 931 4	2,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 5,000,000 2,000,000	10,000 20,000 8,000 2,500 10,000 8,000 10,000 20,000 25,000 20,000	10,000	100 200 200 1,000 1,000 200 1,000 100 200 200 200	10 20 20 125 100 100 10 20 20 111	Honança Confiança Fidelidade Garantia Geral Integridade Lealdate Nova Permanente Previdente	SUBAR FACTDARS	200,000 000 270,000 000 200,500 000 33:571 584 3:0,000 000 24,521 21 180,000 000	31 000 70 000 220 000 216 000 45 500 11 000 27 500 64 000 13 000	4 000 Jan. 18 4 000 Jan. 18 10 000 Jan. 18 14 000 Jan. 18 4 000 Jan. 18 10 000 Jan. 18 2 000 Jan. 18 5 000 Jan. 18	218 000—222 000 218 000—222 000 210 000—220 000 45 000—46 000 10 500—11 000 10 500—11 000
Total clearances DESTINATION UNITED STATE	of Coffee from Si		244,600 500,000 250,000 250,000 300,000 290,000 800,000	1,500		200 200 200 100 100 200 200 100 200 200	A1	ilo debentures Bracuby dehentures. Loieun debentures. Piracienha debenture Porto Kell dehenture Porto Kell dehentures. Quissamă. do debentures Kio Brango.	λ	132,870 00	200 000 208 00 180 00	7 °/n Feb. 18 7 °/n Feb. 18 8 °/o Oct. 18 8 °/o July 18 6 ½ °/o July 18 9 8 ½ °/o Nov. 18	86 86 87 88 86 87 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
Baltimore Hampton Roads f. o. Sandy Hook f. o. Sandy Hook f. o. Richmand Charleston Savaniah Mishi Charleston Galeeston Port Eads f. o. St. Thomas f. o.		479 5	\$75,0 F11,000,0 1,176,10 500,00 200,00 1,500,00	00 7,500 32,000 04 6,000 0 —	All All	£ 10 F 500 200 100 -	AII AII - AII - AII AII AII AII AII AII	Nitherohy	MINES SAU PORT MILLS	11,932 30	42 D0 24D 00	0 8 % Nov. 18 0 3 % Jan. 18 22 000 Jan. 18 0 9 000 Jan. 18	
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1	Date	Steamer	Destination							
1										
1	Feb. 16	Mondego.	Santos.							
Ś	11 24	La Plata".	Santos. Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Lisbon and Vigo. Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.							
ij	Mar. 1	Tagns	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.							
	,, 9	Mondego.	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceae, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.							
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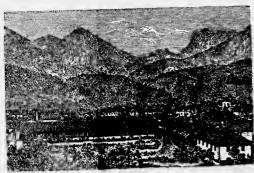
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